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パターン認識方法 69発明の名称

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末 髙 広 井 @発 明 者

神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町292番地 株式会社日立製作

志 仁 田 窪 明 老 @発

所生産技術研究所内 神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町292番地 株式会社日立製作

所生産技術研究所内

俊 B 前 者 @発 明

神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町292番地 株式会社日立製作 所生産技術研究所内

坦 平 者 牧 明 @発

神奈川県横浜市戸塚区吉田町292番地 株式会社日立製作

所生産技術研究所内

株式会社日立製作所 勿出 願 人

東京都千代田区神田駿河台4丁目6番地

弁理士 小川 @代理人 最終頁に続く

外1名

細

1. 発明の名称 パターン認識方法

2. 特許請求の範囲

- 1. 対象のパターンを検出し、前記パターンとあ らかじめ記憶しておいたパターンまたは別途検 出したパターンとを画業単位に位置合わせし前 記画案単位に位置合わせしたパターンに対して 画素以下の精度で位置合わせし、前記画案以下 の精度で位置合わせした二つのパターンの誤差 を抽出・比較して、パターンの欠陥を認識する ことを特徴とするパターン認識方法。
- 2.対象のパターンを検出し、検出した前記パタ ーンとあらかじめ記憶しておいたパターンまた は別途検出したパターンとを画案単位に位置合 わせし前記画案単位に位置合わせしたパターン に対して画素以下の精度で位置合わせし、位置 合わせ量に基づいてパターンの位置誤差を認識 することを特徴とするパターン認識方法。
- 3. 請求項1または2において、前記画案単位の

位置合わせは行わないパターン認識方法。

- 4. 請求項1または2において、前記画素単位の 位置合わせは複数画案を一画案と考えた画素以 下の位置合わせで行うパターン認識方法。
- 5.請求項1または2において、前記画業以下の 位置合わせは複数画業を一画素と考えた画素以 下の位置合わせで行うパターン認識方法。
- 6. 請求項1または2において、前記画素以下の 位置合わせはマスクした画像に対して位置合わ せを行うパターン認識方法。
- 7. 請求項1または2において、前記画業以下の 精度の位置合わせは最小二乗法を用いるパター ン認識方法。
- 8.請求項7において、前記最小二乗法はx,y 方向の位置をパラメータに含むパターン認識方
- 9.請求項2において、アライメントマークを検 出した位置誤差をもとに位置補正することによ りアライメントをするパターン認識方法。
- 10. 請求項2において、二点以上の位置誤差情報

をもとに角度検出を行うパターン認識方法。

3. 発明の詳細な説明

[産業上の利用分野]

本発明は、例えば、LSIウェーハやTFTなどのパターンを比較して欠陥を認識する方法に係り、高精度な位置合わせ、およびアライメントマーク等の高精度な位置検出をするパターン認識方法に関する。

[従来の技術]

従来のパターン認識方法は、特開昭 5 7- 1 9 6 3 7 7 号公報に記載のように、対象のパターンを検出し、検出したパターンを記憶しておき、一つ前に記憶しておいたパターンと検出したパターンとを画素単位に位置合わせし、位置合わせしたこつのパターンの誤差を抽出・比較することにより、パターンの欠陥を認識するようになっていた。

この認識対象は、第2図(a),(b),(c)に例示するような、メモリ用LSIなどの半導体ウェハのパターン、TFT (Thin Film Transister) のパターン、ブリント配線板のパターン、セラミック

ない場合にはパターンの差はほとんどないが、いずれかのパターン、例えば、第2図(b)の検出パターンに欠陥が存在する場合には、第2図(c)のように欠陥部分でパターンに差があるため、パターンの比較により誤差を生じる場所を検出することでパターン欠陥を認識することができる。 なお、ここで比較して差があればいずれかのパターンに欠陥があると言えるが、いずれのパターンに欠陥があるかを判別することはできない。

[発明が解決しようとする課題]

上記従来技術では画像をデジタル化して入力するためサンプリング点の情報しか得られずサンプリング誤差の発生は避けられないが、このサンプリング誤差の影響で小さい欠陥の認識が困難となる問題がある。このことを第3図(a)~(c)により説明する。

第3図(a)~(c)は第2図(a)~(c)のX-X′線 上のパターンの被形図で、第3図(a)は第2図(a) の記憶パターンの検出信号被形図、第3図(b)は 第2図(b)の検出パターンの検出信号被形図、第 基板のパターンまたは、それらを製造する工程で用いるマスクやレチクルなどのパターンなどである。ここでは一例として半導体ウェハのパターンに記明するが、他のパターンに対して記明立つ。半導体ウェハのパターンは最齢的に切り離されて個別最上なるチップが数十一位のウェハに載っており、それらは互いに向いたのウェスを特のである。このようなパターンを略を認識する。

第2図(a)~(c)は従来の一般的なパターン比較方法の原理説明図で、第2図(a)は記憶パターン、第2図(b)は検出パターン、第2図(c)はパターン差である。各チップが全く同一のパターンを持っていることに着目し、第2図(a)のパターンを検出して記憶しておき、第2図(b)のそれと同一であるはずの別のパターンを次に検出して、二つのパターンを画楽単位に位置合わせし、第2図(c)の位置合わせした二つのパターンの誤差を抽出して比較する。いずれのパターンにも欠陥が存在し

3 図(c)は第2図(b)の検出パターンのサンプリン グ誤差の無い場合の検出信号波形図、第3図(d) は第3図(a)と第3図(b)のサンプリング誤差有り との差信号波形図、第3図(e)は第3図(a)と第3 図(c)のサンプリシグ誤差無しとの差信号波形図 であり、図中の・はサンプリング点での検出信号 を示している。 第 3 図(b), (c)のように本来は全 く同一のパターンに対して同一点に設定すること ができないためサンプリング点での検出被形が異 なった物となり、検出波形や検出パターンに誤差 を生じ、この誤差をサンプリング誤差と呼ぶ。比 較する検出パターンにサンプリング誤差が無い場 合は第3図(e)のように欠陥部差信号は正常部差 偕号より十分大きく欠陥の認識は容易であるが、 検出パターンにサンプリング誤差がある場合は第 3 図(d)のように欠陥部差信号は正常部差信号と 同程度となり欠陥の認識は困難となる。検出時の 画 素 サイ ズに 対 して 認識 する 欠陥 サイズ が 十 分 大 きい場合は差の大きい場所の面積の違いを利用し

てサンプリング誤差と欠陥を識別できるが、 小さ

い場合は欠陥により生じる差の大きい場所の面積 はサンプリング誤差によるそれと同程度となり欠 陥の識別は困難となる。

本発明の目的はパターンの位置合わせの糖度を 検出画素サイズ以下としてサンプリング誤差の影響を軽減できるパターン認識方法を提供すること にある。

[課題を解決するための手段]

上記目的を達成するために、本発明のパターンを 認識方法はパターンを画素単位で位置合わせした 後、画素単位以下の精度で位置合わせるよう にしたものである。すなわち、対象のパターンを 他出したパターンを記憶ししたパターンと 的に記憶しておいたパターンと検出したパターンと を面楽単位に位置合わせしたの素単のである。 に位置合わせしたパターンに対して変異での をで位置でのパター変異差を抽出・比較して、パターンの ののののである。

この画素単位以下の精度で位置合わせするには、

 $\varepsilon 2(dx,dy) = \varepsilon (dx,dy) + \varepsilon (dx+1,dy)$

$$\varepsilon (dx,dy)=\Sigma [f(x,y)-g(x+dx,y+dy)] \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot (2)$$

ここで、x,yは画素単位のパターンの座標、dx、dyは二枚のパターンの画素単位の位置合わせ量、dx0、dy0は ϵ 2を最小とする画素以下の位置合わせ量dx、dy, dx, dyは画素以下の位置合わせ量、dx0、dy0 はパターン差を最小とする画素以下の位置合わせ量dx, dy0 はパターン差を最小とする画素以下の位置合わせ量dx, dy0、dx0 に関する和を各々示す。

画素単位の位置合わせをするには、次の(3)式 で示すgをシフトしたglを用いる。

画素と画案の中間の値を(4),(5)式で定義する。

 $fd(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) = f(x, y) + \delta x = (f(x+1, y) - f(x, y))$

$$+\delta y*(f(x,y+1)-f(x,y))$$
 (4)

$$+iy*(g!(x,y-1)-g!(x,y))$$
 (5)

二乗誤差は(6)式で定義できる.

$$\varepsilon d(\delta x, \delta y) = \Sigma \Sigma (fd(x, \delta x, y, \delta y))$$

$$-gld(x,\delta x,y,\delta y))**2$$
 (6)

(6)、式をix,iyで偏微分してこれを0と置いたものを整理して(7),(8) 式を得る。

(EECO*Cj)*(EECi*Cj)-(EECO*Ci)*(EECj*Cj)

(IICO*Cj)*(IICi*Cj)-(IICO*Ci)*(IICj*Cj)

x0=----(8)

ここで、

C0=f(x,y)-gl(x,y)

$$Ci=(f(x+1,y)-f(x,y))-(gi(x-1,y)-gi(x,y))$$
 (9)

 $C_{j=(f(x,y+1)-f(x,y))-(g_{1}(x,y-1)-g_{1}(x,y))}$

函素以下の位置合わせ量&x0,&y0より位置合わ

せ後のパターンf2, g2を次の(10), (11)式で計算する。

$$f2(x,y)=fd(x,\delta x0,y,\delta y0)$$
 (10)

$$g2(x,y)=g1d(x,ix0,y,iy0)$$
 (11)

(作用)

このパターン認識方法の作用を第4図(a)~(d) および第5図により説明する。

第4図(a)~(d)は本発明による第2図のパターンの画案以下のピッチで位置合わせするサブピクセル位置合わせの動作例の被形図で、第4図(a)は記憶波形、第4図(b)は欠陥の無い検出被形、第4図(c)は画素単位の位置合わせのみをした単純差波形、第4図(d)はサブピクセル位置合わせ後差波形である。第5図は第4図(a)~(d)の数値表図で、サンブリング位置0~15の記憶波形、検出波形、単純差波形、サブピクセル位置合わせ後のf2、g2、|f2-g2|の数値を各々示す。記憶波形と検出波形が、例えば、第4図(a),(b)及び第5図のようであったとし、ここで第4図(b)の検出波形は第4図(a)の記憶波形の前後二画素の平均

をとった波形でほぼ0.5 画業のシフトをさせた波形と同等である。

これらの波形に最小二乗法を適用して 8x0 を求め、実際に計算すると 8x0=0.2となり、この値より(10)、(11)式を用いて位置合わせ後のパターンf2、g2を求める。このときサブピクセル位置合わせをした場合としない場合の差信号波形は第4図(c)、(d)および第5図のようになり、残差は半減している。これにより、サンブリング誤差によるパターン差の値は欠陥の値より十分に小さくなるので、欠陥を容易に識別できる。

(実施例)

以下、本発明の第一の実施例を第1図、第6図により説明する。第1図はLSIウエーハのパターン認識装置の構成図である。本パターン認識装置はウエーハ1を走査するXYステージ2とウエーハを照明する光源3と照明光学系4と照明されたウエーハの光学像を検出する対物レンズ5と一次元イメージセンサ6の信号をデジタル化して記憶す

この構成によりパターン欠陥を検出する動作を 次に説明する。まず、全体制御部21よりの指令で 各部のイニシャライズ後に、XYステージ2の走 査に同期して、光額3と照明光学系4で照明され たウエーハ1のパターンを対物レンズ5を介して 一次元イメージセンサ6で光電変換することによ り二次元のパターンを検出し、A/D変換器7で デジタル化した二次元の検出画像10として、得ら れた検出画像は画像メモリ部8に記憶する。

るためのA/D変換器7と画像メモリ部8よりな る画像入力部9と、画像入力部9に入力された検 出画像10と比較画像11を画像メモリ部8より取り 出す面像取り出し部12、検出画像10と比較画像11 より(2)式であらわされる画像の差を計算して比 較画像を(3)式のように移動させて位置合わせを する画素単位マッチング的13と画素単位マッチン グ部13よりの画楽単位位置補正の終わった画像14 と検出画像10から(7)。(8)式で表される画楽以下 の位置合わせ量&x0、 ly0を計算するサブピクセル マッチング部15とサブピクセルマッチング部より の位置合わせ量を基に(10)。(11)式で表される位 置補正を行う位置合わせ部16と位置合わせの終わ つた雨像17の差面像17、差面像17を二値化して差 の存在する場所の各種特徴量を抽出して欠陥の判 定を行う欠陥判定部19よりなる画像処理部20と、 XYステージ2の制御と画像処理部20より出力さ れる欠陥情報の記憶や表示と全体シーケンスの管 理を行う計算機で構成された全体制御部21から構 成される。

サブピクセルマッチング部15は 画素単位マッチング部13よりの画素単位位置補正の終わった画像14と検出画像10から(7),(8)式で表される画素以下の位置合わせ量 5x0、5y0を計算する。位置合わせ部16はサブピクセルマッチング部15よりの位置合わせ量を基に(10),(11)式で表される位置補正を行う。 差面像抽出部18は位置補正の終わった画像より次の(12)式で差面像17を抽出する。

$$S(i,j)=|f_2(i,j)-g_2(i,j)|$$
 (12)

欠陥判定部19は差面像17を欠陥判定の関値 Vth: で二値化して、差の存在する場所の面積。幅。投 影長などの各種特徴量を抽出して欠陥の判定を行 う。

本実施例によれば、検出凾像と記憶画像の二枚のパターンの両方を同じだけ反対方向に移動させて函素以下の位置合わせ凾像を作っているため、

画像の平滑化効果(例えば、 ix0 = 0.5, iy0 = 0の場合に f2(x,y) = (f(x+1,y)+f(x,y))/2で平均値フィルタをかけたのと等価) が二枚のパターンで同じになり、これにより生じる差画像の誤差を最低限にできる効果がある。

本実施例の第1の変形は、(10),(11)式を(13), (14)式を用いる。

f2(x,y)=f(x,y) (13)

g2(x,y)=

f(x,y)+ix*(f(x-1,y)-f(x,y))

+2*iy*(f(x,y-1)-f(x,y))

if 0.0\$ix<0.25,0.0\$iy<0.25

 $f(x+1,y)+(1-\delta x)*(f(x,y)-f(x-1,y))$

+2*iy*(f(x-1,y-1)-f(x-1,y))

if 0.25\$&x<0.5,0.0\$&y<0.25

 $f(x,y+1)+\delta x*(f(x-1,y-1)-f(x,y-1))$

 $+(1-2*\delta y)*(f(x,y)-f(x,y-1))$

if 0.058x<0.25,0.25\$8y<0.5

f(x+1,y+1)+(1-ix)*(f(x,y-1)-f(x-1,y-1))

 $+(1-2*\delta y)*(f(x-1,y)-f(x-1,y-1))$

また、本実施例の第四の変形は(1), (4), (5), (9)式を(15-1), (15-4), (15-5), (15-9)と置き換える。

$$\varepsilon 2(dx, dy) = \Sigma \Sigma \varepsilon (dx + nx, dy + ny)$$
 (15-1)

 $fd(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) = f(x, y) + \delta x = (f(x+n, y) - f(x, y))$

+iy*(f(x,y+n)-f(x,y)) (15-4)

if 0.2551x(0.5,0.25\$1y(0.5

(14)

本変形によれば、ix,iyが0.5近くの値をとるときにf2、g2の値をより連続にできる。つまり、第7図に示したgのデータ例に対してdx=0,ix=0.49の場合とdx=1,ix=0.01の場合の本変形をした場合としない場合のg2の値を第7図に示す。本変形をしない場合は値が大きく異なるのに対し、本変形をするとほぼ同じ値になる。

 $gld(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) = gl(x, y) + \delta x * (gl(x-n, y)-gl(x, y)$

 $+\delta y * (gi(x, y-n)-gi(x, y))$ (15-5)

C0=f(x,y)-gi(x,y)

C i=(f(x+n,y)-f(x,y))-(g(x-n,y)-g(x,y)) (15-9)

 $C_{j=(f(x,y+n)-f(x,y))-(gl(x,y-n)-gl(x,y))}$

ここで、nは面素と画素の中間の値の演算のビッチで、n-1, 2, 3, ・・・

- (1)式のSEはnx, nyの0~nまでの和を意味する。 (6), (7)式のSEは位置合わせする範囲のx, y座 標に関する全ての和、またはn毎の和を示す。
- (1) 式の ϵ 2(dx,dy) を最小とする (dx,dy) に画案単位で位置合わせして、x、y 座標とも0とnの間に二枚のパターンの差を最小とする位置($(\delta x,\delta y)$ があるようにすればよい。

本変形によれば、あらかじめ画素単位マッチン グ部で位置合わせして置く範囲がラフでよい特徴 がある。

また、本実施例の第五の変形は画素単位マッチング部13を用いない。対象の条件によっては画素単位マッチングをしなくても(1)式のε2(dx,dy)

を最小とする位置(8x,8y)がx,y座標とも0と1の間にある。この場合、 面素単位の位置合わせは不要である。 特に、本実施例の第四の変形をした場合には不要となる可能性は高い。本変形によれば、 構成が簡単である特徴がある。

また、本実施例の第六の変形は 画楽単位のマッチング部13にサブピクセルマッチング部15と同じ方式を用いる。このとき、一般には 画楽単位のマッチング部13には第三の変形と第四の変形を付加する。つまり、記憶画像 gを(16)式でn 画楽シフトさせた後f・goに対して、(17)式の平均値フィルタを作用させた、画楽演算のピッチnで演算を行う。また、式(10)、(11)は式(18)、(19)を用いる。本変形によれば、サブピクセルマッチングニ段のみなので、ハードウェア化する時には 同一構成の回路が二式となるので効率がよい特徴がある。

$$g_S(x,y)=g(x+n,y+n)$$
 (16)

 $fo(x,y)=\Sigma\Sigma f(x+i,y+j)$

$$g_O(x,y)=\Sigma \Sigma g_S(x+i,y+j)$$
 (17)

Σにはi. j=-m~mの和を示す。

ルマッチング部15よりなる画像処理部20と、XY ステージ2の制御と画像処理部20より出力される 情報の記憶や表示と全体シーケンスの管理を行う 計算機で構成された全体制御部21から構成される。

この構成によりパターン製差を検出する動作をで、全体制御21よりの指令で、各部のイニシャライズ後に、XYステージ2を動して位置決めし、光製3と照明光学系4で駅間されたウエハ1のパターンを対物レンズ5をリンスよりで光電変をクロスターンを検上してで、カメラ22で光電変をクロとによりで、カメラ22で光電変をクロとによりで、カメラ22で光電変をクロがある。中のには、120)式でのよりでは、120)式では、120)式では、120)式では、120)式では、120)式でのは、120)式でのは、120)式でのは、120)式でのは、120)式でのは、120)式ででは、120)式ででは、120)式ででは、120)式ででは、120)式ででは、120)式ででは、120)式ででは、120)式では、120)式では、120)式では、120)式では、120)式を120)に、1

$$g!(x,y)=g(x+1,y+1)$$
 (20)

本発明によれば、パターンの位置合わせ情報を そのまま用いてパターンの位置誤差として出力し $f2(x,y)=f(x,\delta x0,y,\delta y0)$

(18)

g2(x,y)=gs(x+1,ix0,y+1,iy0)

(19)

また、本実施例の第七の変形は(4)。(5)式を一 次式ではなく任意の式を用いて(7)。(8)式を解析 的、または数値解析的に求めることができればこ れらの式を用いることができる。本変形によれば、 任意の式を用いることができるので、汎用性が高 い特数がある。

大に、本発明の第二の実施例を第88回により記念の第二のの実施例を第8を検出するののではパターンの位置の構成である。本Yスティとではウエハーを位置の機のでするののではウエハーをであると、サークをでは、サールをでは

ており、高精度な位置誤差検出ができる特徴がある。

本発明の第一の変形は検出画像10と記憶画像11 より(7)、(8)式でix0、iy0を計算する時に、画像 にマスキングをする方式がある。本変形によれば、 ほしい情報のみより位置の誤差ix0、iy0を計算で き、高精度である特徴がある。

本発明の第二の変形はアライメントマークの検 出に用いて、位置の誤差情報をフィードパックす ることにより、アライメントを行う。本変形によ れば高精度なアライメントができる特徴がある。

本発明の第三の変形は角度検出に用いる。 二点 以上の位置の誤差情報を基に角度の計算を行う。 本変形によれば高精度な角度検出ができる特徴が ある。

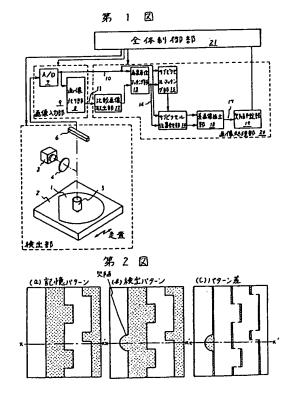
(発明の効果)

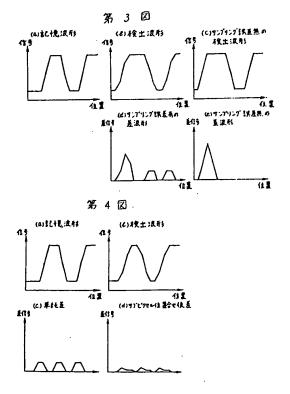
本発明によれば、パターンの位置合わせ精度を 検出画素サイズ以下としてサンプリング誤差の影響を軽減でき、画素サイズと同程度の大きさの欠 陥の検出を容易にすることができる。

23…TVカメラ。

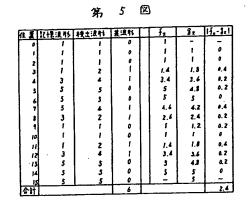
4. 図面の簡単な説明

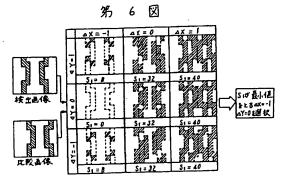
第1図は本発明の一実施例のブロック図、第2 図(a)~(c)は従来一般的なパターン比較方式によ るパターン欠陥検出方法の原理説明図、第3図 (a)~(e)は第2図(a)~(c)のパターン波形図、第 4 図(a)~(d)は本発明による第2図のパターンの サブピクセルマッチング動作例の波形図、第5図 は第4図(a)~(d)の数値の説明図、第6図は第1 図の画素単位マッチング部の動作説明図、第7図 は第一の実施例の変形の説明図、第8図は本発明 の第二の実施例を示す装置のブロック図である。 1 …ウエハ、 2 … X Y ステージ、 3 … 光源、 4 … 照明光学系、5…対物レンズ、6…一次元イメー ジセンサ、 7 … A / D 変換器、 8 … 画像メモリ部、 9 … 画像入力部、10 … 検出画像、11 … 比較画像、 12… 画像取り出し部、13… マッチング部、14… 画 素単位位置補正の終わった画像、15…サブピクセ ルマッチング部、16…位置合わせ部、17…差画像、 18…差画像抽出部、19…欠陥判定部、20…画像処 理部、21…全体制御部、22…サブピクセル演算部、





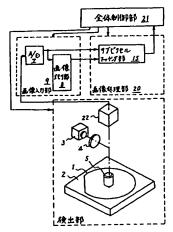
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			第	,	7	Ø	3				
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g(x)			0	0	0	1	2	Э	4	4	4
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		dzel Szekol	0			2.02	1		4	_	
	第1n文书 無		0	0	0.49	1.49	2.41	3.49	4	4	_=
		dy a! \$2=0.01	0	0	1.01	2.01	3.01	4	4	_	_

第 8 図



第1頁の続き

⑤Int.Cl. 5

識別記号

庁内整理番号

G 06 F 15/62 H 01 L 21/66

8526-5L 7013-4M Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 4-194702

Specification

Title of the Invention:
 Pattern Recognition Method

2. Claims:

 A pattern recognition method, characterized by comprising: detecting an object pattern;

aligning the pattern and a pattern stored in advance or a pattern detected separately by a unit of pixel;

aligning the patterns, which are aligned by a unit of pixel, at an accuracy equal to or less than the pixel;

extracting and comparing errors of the two patterns which are aligned at the accuracy equal to or less than the pixel; and recognizing defects of the patterns.

2. A pattern recognition method, characterized by comprising: detecting an object pattern;

aligning the detected pattern and a pattern stored in advance or a pattern detected separately by a unit of pixel;

aligning the patterns, which are aligned by a unit of pixel, at an accuracy equal to or less than the pixel; and

recognizing a positional error of the pattern on the basis of an amount of alignment.

- 3. The pattern recognition method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said alignment by a unit of pixel is not performed.
- 4. The pattern recognition method according to claim 1 or 2,

wherein said alignment by a unit of pixel is performed according to alignment equal to or less than a pixel obtained by considering a plurality of pixels as one pixel.

- 5. The pattern recognition method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said alignment equal to or less than the pixel is performed according to alignment equal to or less than a pixel obtained by considering a plurality of pixels as one pixel.
- 6. The pattern recognition method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said alignment equal to or less than the pixel is performed as alignment with respect to a masked image.
- 7. The pattern recognition method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said alignment at an accuracy equal to or less than the pixel uses a least squares method.
- 8. The pattern recognition method according to claim 7, wherein the least squares method includes positions in x and y directions in parameters.
- 9. The pattern recognition method according to claim 2, wherein alignment is performed by subjecting an alignment mark to positional correction on the basis of the detected positional error.
- 10. The pattern recognition method according to claim 2, wherein angle detection is performed on the basis of positional error information at two or more points.
- 3. Detailed Description of the Invention:
 [Field of Industrial Application]

The present invention relates to a method of comparing patterns of, for example, an LSI wafer, a TFT, or the like to recognize defects, and relates to a pattern recognition method of performing a highly

accurate alignment and a highly accurate positional detection of an alignment mark or the like.

[Prior Art]

The conventional pattern recognition method is adapted to, as described in Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 57-196377, detect an object pattern, store the detected pattern, align an immediately preceding stored pattern and the detected pattern by a unit of pixel, and extract and compare errors of the aligned two patterns to thereby recognize defects of the patterns.

An object of this recognition is a pattern of a semiconductor wafer such as a memory LSI, a pattern of a TFT (Thin Film Transistor), a pattern of a printed wiring board, a pattern of a ceramic substrate, a pattern of a mask, a reticle, or the like, which is used in a process of manufacturing the foregoing patterns, or the like. Here, as an example, the pattern of a semiconductor wafer will be described. However, the same is true for the other patterns. As the pattern of a semiconductor wafer, several tens of chips, which will be finally separated to be individual products, are mounted on one wafer and have the same pattern. A principle of recognizing a defect of such a pattern will be described with reference to Figures 2(a) to (c).

Figures 2(a) to (c) are a diagram explaining a principle of a conventional general pattern comparison method. Figure 2(a) is a stored pattern, Figure 2(b) is a detected pattern, and Figure 2(c) is a pattern difference. Taking notice of the fact that the respective chips have completely an identical pattern, the pattern of Figure 2(a) is detected and stored in advance, another pattern, which should be identical with the pattern of the Figure 2(b) is detected next, the two patterns are aligned by a unit of pixel, and errors of the

aligned two patterns of Figure 2(c) are extracted and compared. In the case in which no defect exists in both the patterns, there is almost no difference in the patterns. However, in the case in which a defect exists in one of the patterns, for example, the detected pattern of Figure 2(b), since there is a difference in the patterns in a part of the defect as shown in Figure 2(c), a pattern defect can be recognized by detecting a place where an error occurs according to comparison of the patterns. Note that, here, if the patterns are compared and a difference is found, it can be said that there is a defect in one of the patterns. However, it cannot be judged in which pattern the defect exists.

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention]

In the above-described conventional technique, since only information of sampling points for digitizing and inputting an image is obtained, occurrence of a sampling error cannot be avoided. There is a problem in that it is difficult to recognize a small defect due to an influence of this sampling error. This will be described with reference to Figures 3(a) to (c).

Figures 3(a) to (c) are waveform charts of a pattern on line X-X' in Figures 2(a) to (c). Figure 3(a) is a detected signal waveform chart of the stored pattern of Figure 2(a), Figure 3(b) is a detected signal waveform chart of the detected pattern of Figure 2(b), Figure 3(c) is a detected signal waveform chart in the case in which there is no sampling error in the detected patterns of Figure 2(b), Figure 3(d) is a difference signal waveform chart indicating that there are sampling errors in Figure 3(a) and Figure 3(b), Figure 3(e) is a difference signal waveform chart indicating that there is no sampling error in Figure 3(a) and Figure 3(c). "." in the figures indicates

a detected signal at a sampling point. As shown in Figures 3(b) and (c), since detected signals cannot be set at identical points with respect to patterns which are completely identical originally, detected waveforms at the sampling points vary, an error occurs in a detected waveform or a detected pattern. This error is referred to as a sampling error. In the case in which there is no sampling error in detected patterns to be compared, a defective part difference signal is sufficiently larger than a normal part difference signal as shown in Figure 3(e), and recognition of a defect is easy. However, in the case in which there is a sampling error in detected patterns, a defective part difference signal is the same degree as a normal part difference signal as shown in Figure 3(d), and recognition of a defect becomes difficult. In the case in which a defect size to be recognized is sufficiently large with respect to a pixel size at the time of detection, a sampling error and a defect can be identified making use of a difference in an area of a place where a difference is large. However, in the case in which the defect size is small, since an area of a place where a difference due to the defect is the same degree as an area due to a sampling error, it becomes difficult to identify the defect.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a pattern recognition method which can reduce an influence of a sampling error by setting an accuracy of alignment of patterns to a detection pixel size or less.

[Means for Solving the Problems]

In order to attain the above-described object, a pattern recognition method of the present invention is a method of aligning patterns by a unit of pixel and, then, aligning the patterns at an

accuracy equal to or less than the unit of pixel. In other words, the pattern recognition method of the present invention is a method of detecting an object pattern, storing the detected pattern, aligning an immediately preceding stored pattern and the detected pattern by a unit of pixel, aligning the patterns, which are aligned by a unit of pixel in advance, at an accuracy equal to or less than the pixel, and extracting and comparing the two patterns aligned at the accuracy equal to or less than the pixel to recognize defects of the patterns.

In order to perform alignment at the accuracy equal to or less than a unit of pixel, for example, a least squares method described below is used. When two patters are assumed to be f(x,y) and g(x,y), the patterns are aligned by a unit of pixel in advance in a position (dx0,dy0), where $\epsilon 2(dx,dy)$ of expression (1) is minimized, such that a position $(\delta x0,\delta y0)$, where a difference between patterns of a detected image and a stored image is minimized, is located between values 0 and 1 in both x and y coordinates.

$$\epsilon 2(dx,dy) = \epsilon(dx,dy) + \epsilon(dx+1,dy) + \epsilon(dx,dy+1) + \epsilon(dx+1,dy+1) \quad \cdots \quad (1)$$

$$\epsilon(dx,dy) = \sum |f(x,y) - g(x+dx,y+dy)| \quad \cdots \quad (2)$$

Here, x and y indicate coordinates of a pattern by a unit of pixel, dx and dy indicate amounts of alignment by a unit of pixel of the two patterns, dx0 and dy0 indicate amounts of alignment dx and dy equal to or less than a pixel with which $\epsilon 2$ is minimized, δx and δy indicate amounts of alignment equal to or less than a pixel, $\delta x0$ and $\delta y0$ indicate amounts of alignment δx and δy equal to or less than a pixel with which a pattern difference is minimized, and Σx indicates a sum concerning the x and y coordinates in a range in which alignment is performed.

In order to perform alignment by a unit of pixel, gl, which is obtained by shifting g, shown in expression (3) below is used.

$$gl(x,y)=g(x+dx,y+dy)$$
 (3)

Values in the middle of pixels are defined by expressions (4) and (5).

$$fd(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) = f(x, y) + \delta x * (f(x+1, y) - f(x, y))$$

$$+ \delta y * (f(x, y+1) - f(x, y))$$
(4)

$$gld(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) = gl(x, y) + \delta x * (gl(x-1, y) - gl(x, y)) + \delta y * (gl(x, y-1) - gl(x, y))$$
(5)

A square error can be defined by expression (6).

$$\varepsilon d(\delta x, \delta y) = \Sigma \Sigma (fd(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) - gld(x, \delta x, y, \delta y)) **2$$
 (6)

Expression (6) is partially differentiated with δx and δy , the resultant formula are set to 0, and the expression is arranged to obtain expressions (7) and (8).

Patterns f2 and g2 after alignment are calculated from the amounts of $\delta x0$ and $\delta y0$ equal to or less than a pixel according to expressions (10) and (11) below.

$$f2(x,y)=fd(x,\delta x0,y,\delta y0)$$
 (10)

 $g2(x,y)=gld(x,\delta x0,y,\delta y0)$ (11)
[Operation]

Operations of this pattern recognition method will be described with reference to Figures 4(a) to (d) and Figure 5.

Figures 4(a) to (d) are waveform charts of an example of operation of sub-pixel alignment which performs alignment at a pitch equal to or less than a pixel of the pattern of Figure 2. Figure 4(a) is a stored waveform, Figure 4(b) is a detected waveform without a defect, Figure 4(c) is a simple difference waveform with only alignment by a unit of pixel performed, and Figure 4(d) is a waveform after the sub-pixel alignment. Figure 5 is a table of values of Figures 4(a) to (d) and shows values of a stored waveform, a detected waveform, asimple difference waveform, and f2, g2, and |f2-g2| after the sub-pixel alignment at sampling positions 0 to 15, respectively. Assuming that the stored waveform and the detected waveform are, for example, as shown in Figures 4(a) and (b) and Figure 5, here, the detected waveform of Figure 4(b) is a waveform found by averaging two pixels before and after the stored waveform of Figure 4(a) and is substantially equal to a waveform shifted by 0.5 pixels.

The least squares method is applied to these waveforms to find $\delta x0$. When actually calculated, $\delta x0 = 0.2$. The patterns f2 and g2 after alignment are found from this value using expressions (10) and (11). In this case, difference signal waveforms in the case in which the sub-pixel alignment is performed and in the case in which the sub-pixel alignment is not performed are as shown in Figures 4(c) and (d) and Figure 5, and a residual is reduced by half. Consequently, since a pattern difference due to the sampling error is sufficiently smaller than a value of a defect, the defect can be easily identified.

[Embodiments]

A first embodiment of the present invention will be hereinafter described with reference to Figures 1 and 6. Figure 1 is a diagram of a pattern recognition device for an LSI wafer. This pattern recognition device includes: a detection unit including an XY stage 2, which scans a wafer 1, a light source 3, which illuminates the wafer, an illumination optical system 4, an object lens 5, which detects an optical image of the illuminated wafer, and a one-dimensional image sensor 6; an image input unit 9 including an A/D converter 7 for digitizing to store a signal of the one-dimensional image sensor 6 and an image memory unit 8; an image processing unit 20 including an image extraction unit 12 which extracts a detected image 10 inputted to the image input unit 9 and a comparative image 11 from the image memory unit 8, a pixel unit matching unit 13 which calculates a difference between images represented by expression (2) from the detected image 10 and the comparative image 11 and moves the comparative image as indicated by expression (3) to perform alignment, a sub-pixel matching unit 15 which calculates the amounts of alignment $\delta x0$ and by 0 equal to or less than a pixel represented by expressions (7) and (8) from an image 14 from the pixel unit matching unit 13, for which positional correction by a unit of pixel has ended, and the detected image 10, an alignment unit 16 which performs positional correction represented by expressions (10) and (11) on the basis of an amount of alignment from the sub-pixel matching unit, and a defect judgment unit 19 which binarizes a difference image 17 and a difference image 17 of an image 17, or which alignment has ended, and extracts various characteristic amounts of a place where a difference exists to judge a defect; and an overall control unit 21 including a computer which

performs control of the XY stage 2, storage and display of defect information to be outputted from the image processing unit 20, and management of an overall sequence.

Next, an operation for detecting a pattern defect with this constitution will be described. First, after initializing the respective units according to an instruction from the overall control unit 21, in synchronization with the scanning of the XY stage 2, a pattern of the wafer 1 illuminated by the light source 3 and the illumination optical system 4 are photoelectrically converted by the one-dimensional image sensor 6 via the object lens 5 to detect a two-dimensional pattern, the two-dimensional pattern is converted into a digitized two-dimensional detected image 10 by the A/D converter 7, and the obtained detected image is stored in the image memory unit 8.

The image extraction unit 12 extracts the comparative image 11 by referring to a fixed address of the image memory unit 8. Here, an operation of the pixel unit matching unit 13 will be described with reference to Figure 6. Figure 6 is a diagram for explaining an operation principle of the matching unit 13 of Figure 1. The matching unit 13 calculates a difference of image between the detected image 10 and the comparative image 11 at the time when the comparative image is dislocated by pixels of a positional dislocation tolerance $\pm \delta$ (although description will be made with δ =1 in this embodiment, this is a value decided by a dimensional accuracy of an object of detection and a positioning accuracy of a defect detection device, and it is assumed that a necessary value is set appropriately) in ΔX and ΔY directions according to expression (2) from the detected image 10 and the comparative image 11, calculates dx0 and dy0 (ΔX =-1, ΔY =0

in Figure 6) which minimize $\epsilon 2$ of expression (1) (S1 in Figure 6), performs positional correction of the comparative image 11 using expression (3), and outputs the image 14 for which the pixel unit positional correction has ended.

The sub-pixel matching unit 15 calculates the amounts of alignment $\delta x0$ and $\delta y0$ equal to or less than the a pixel represented by expressions (7) and (8) from the image 14, for which the pixel unit positional correction has ended, from the pixel unit matching unit 13 and the detected image 10. The alignment unit 16 performs positional correction represented by expressions (10) and (11) on the basis of the amounts of alignment from the sub-pixel matching unit 15. A difference image extraction unit 18 extracts the difference image 17 according to expression (12) below from the image for which positional correction has ended.

$$S(i,j)=|f2(i,j)-g2(i,j)|$$
 (12)

The defect judgment unit 19 binarizes the difference image 17 with a threshold value Vth of defect judgment and extracts various characteristic amounts such as an area, a width, and a projection length of a place where a difference exists to perform judgment on a defect.

According to this embodiment, since an aligned image equal to or less than a pixel is created by moving both of the two patterns of a detected image and a stored image in opposite directions by the same amount, a smoothing effect of an image (e.g., equivalent to applying an average value filter with f2(x, y) = (f(x+1, y) + f(x, y))/2 in the case of $\delta x0 = 0.5$ and $\delta y0 = 0$) is the same in the two patterns. Consequently, there is an effect that an error of a difference image to be generated can be minimized.

A first modification of this embodiment uses expressions (13) and (14) instead of expressions (10) and (11).

$$f2(x,y)=f(x,y)$$

$$g2(x,y)=f(x,y)+\delta x*(f(x-1,y)-f(x,y))$$

$$+2*\delta y*(f(x,y-1)-f(x,y))$$

$$if 0.0 \le \delta x < 0.25, 0.0 \le \delta y < 0.25$$

$$f(x+1,y)+(1-\delta x)*(f(x,y)-f(x-1,y))$$

$$+2*\delta y*(f(x-1,y-1)-f(x-1,y))$$

$$if 0.25 \le \delta x < 0.5, 0.0 \le \delta y < 0.25$$

$$f(x,y+1)+\delta x*(f(x-1,y-1)-f(x,y-1))$$

$$+(1-2*\delta y)*(f(x,y)-f(x,y-1))$$

$$if 0.0 \le \delta x < 0.25, 0.25 \le \delta y < 0.5$$

$$f(x+1,y+1)+(1-\delta x)*(f(x,y-1)-f(x-1,y-1))$$

$$+(1-2*\delta y)*(f(x-1,y)-f(x-1,y-1))$$

$$if 0.25 \le \delta x < 0.5, 0.25 \le \delta y < 0.5$$

$$(14)$$

According to this modification, the values of f2 and g2 can be made more consecutive when δx and δy take values close to 0.5. Figure 7 shows values of g2 when dx=0 and δx =0.49 and when dx=1 and δx =0.01 in the case in which this modification is performed and the case in which this modification is not performed with respect to a data example of g shown in Figure 7. Whereas the values are different significantly in the case in which this modification is not performed, the values are substantially the same when this modification is performed.

In addition, a second modification of this embodiment moves the XY stage 10 in steps and performs photoelectric conversion with a TV camera to thereby detect a two-dimensional pattern instead of performing photoelectric conversion with the one-dimensional image

sensor 14 in synchronization with scanning of the XY stage 10 to thereby detecting a two-dimensional pattern. Alternatively, various forms of sensors can be used. For example, a point type sensor such as a photomultiplier and a scanning mechanism are used instead of the one-dimensional image sensor 14. In addition, the image processing unit can also be constituted by hardware and software rather than being constituted solely by hardware.

In addition, a third modification of this embodiment calculates a difference between a detected image and a stored image according to expression (2), extracts an edge or the like by filtering the detected image and a comparative image, respectively, instead of outputting a difference between images corresponding to respective dislocation amount as a matching value, calculates a difference between images according to expression (2) with respect to the filtered images, and calculates f2 and g2 with respect to the images before filtering. Alternatively, the third modification filters the detected image and the comparative image, respectively, to binarize the images, calculates a difference between images with respect to the filtered binary images according to expression (2), and calculates f2 and g2 with respect to the images before filtering. According to this modification, there is an effect that, since the filter is used, pattern recognition is less likely to be affected by an unnecessary difference of information in the detected image and the comparative image.

In addition, a fourth modification of this embodiment replaces expressions (1), (4), (5), and (9) with expressions (15-1), (15-4), (15-5), and (15-9).

$$\varepsilon 2(dx,dy) = \Sigma \Sigma \varepsilon(dx+nx,dy+ny)$$
 (15-1)

$$fd(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) = f(x, y) + \delta x * (f(x+n, y) - f(x, y))$$

$$+ \delta y * (f(x, y+n) - f(x, y)) \qquad (15-4)$$

$$gld(x, \delta x, y, \delta y) = gl(x, y) + \delta x * (gl(x-n, y) - gl(x, y)$$

$$+ \delta y * (gl(x, y-n) - gl(x, y)) \qquad (15-5)$$

$$C0 = f(x, y) - gl(x, y)$$

$$Ci = (f(x+n, y) - f(x, y)) - (gl(x-n, y) - gl(x, y))$$

$$Cj = (f(x, y+n) - f(x, y)) - (gl(x, y-n) - gl(x, y))$$

Here, n is a pitch of an arithmetic operation of a value in the middle of a pixel and a pixel, and n-1, 2, 3

 $\Sigma\Sigma$ in expression (1) means a sum of nx and ny from 0 to n. $\Sigma\Sigma$ in expressions (6) and (7) indicates a sum of all values concerning x and y coordinates in a range in which alignment is performed or a sum for each n.

It is sufficient that two patterns are aligned by a unit of pixel in advance in a position (dx,dy), where $\epsilon 2(dx,dy)$ of expression (1) is minimized, such that a position $(\delta x,\delta y)$, where a difference between the two patterns is minimized, is located between values 0 and n in both x and y coordinates.

According to this modification, there is a characteristic in that a range, in which patterns are aligned in advance by the pixel unit matching unit, may be rough.

In addition, a fifth modification of this embodiment does not use the pixel unit matching unit 13. Depending upon conditions of an object, the position $(\delta x, \delta y)$, where $\epsilon 2(dx, dy)$ of expression (1) is minimized, is located between the values 0 and 1 in both the x and y coordinates even if the pixel unit matching is not performed. In this case, the alignment by a unit of pixel is unnecessary. In particular, it is highly likely that the alignment by a unit of pixel

is unnecessary in the case in which the fourth modification of this embodiment is performed. According to this modification, there is a characteristic in that a structure is simple.

In addition, a sixth modification of this embodiment uses the same system as the sub-pixel matching unit 15 for the pixel unit matching unit 13. In this case, in general, the third modification and the fourth modification are added to the pixel unit matching unit 13. In other words, an arithmetic operation is performed at a pitch n for a pixel arithmetic operation, on which an average value filter of expression (17) is operated, is applied to f and g0 after shifting a stored image g by n pixels according to expression (16). In addition, expressions (18) and (19) are used for expressions (10) and (11). According to this modification, since sub-pixel matching is only in two stages, there is a characteristic in that pattern recognition is efficient because there are two systems of circuits with an identical configuration when the modification is realized as hardware.

$$gs(x,y)=g(x+n,y+n)$$
 (16)

 $fo(x,y)=\Sigma\Sigma f(x+i,y+j)$

$$go(x,y) = \sum \sum gs(x+i,y+j)$$
 (17)

 $\Sigma\Sigma$ indicates a sum of i,j=-m to m.

$$f2(x,y)=f(x, \delta x0, y, \delta y0)$$
(18)

$$g2(x,y)=gs(x+1,\delta x0,y+1,\delta y0)$$
 (19)

Further, in a seventh modification of this embodiment, if expressions (7) and (8) can be found in terms of analysis or numerical analysis from expressions (4) and (5), these expressions can be used. According to this modification, since an arbitrary expression can be used, there is a characteristic in that general versatility is high.

Next, a second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to Figure 8. Figure 8 is a diagram of a pattern recognition device which detects a positional error of a pattern. This pattern recognition device includes: a detection unit including an XY stage 2, which positions a wafer 1, a light source 3, which illuminates the wafer, an illumination optical system 4, an object lens 5, which detects an optical image of the illuminated wafer, and a TV camera 22; an image input unit 9 including an A/D converter 7 for digitizing to store a signal of the TV camera 22 and an image memory unit 8; an image processing unit 20 including a sub-pixel matching unit 15 which calculates amounts of alignment $\delta x0$ and $\delta y0$ equal to or less than a pixel represented by expressions (7) and (8) from a detected image 10 inputted to the image input unit and a stored image 11 in the image memory; and an overall control unit 21 including a computer which performs control of the XY stage 2, storage and display of information to be outputted from the image processing unit 20, and management of an overall sequence.

Next, an operation for detecting a pattern error with this constitution will be described. First, after initializing the respective units according to an instruction from the overall control unit 21, the XY stage 2 is driven to be positioned, a pattern of the wafer 1 illuminated by the light source 3 and the illumination optical system 4 are photoelectrically converted by the TV camera 22 via the object lens 5 to detect a two-dimensional pattern, the two-dimensional pattern is converted into a digitized two-dimensional detected image 10 by the A/D converter 7, and the obtained detected image is stored in the image memory unit 8. After shifting the immediately preceding stored image 11 in the image memory 8 according to expression (20),

the positional errors $\delta x0$ and $\delta y0$ are calculated according to expressions (7) and (8). The positional errors are sent to the overall control unit.

$$gl(x,y)=g(x+1,y+1)$$
 (20)

According to the present invention, since positional information of a pattern is directly used and outputted as a positional error of the pattern, there is a characteristic in that highly accurate positional error detection can be performed.

A first modification of the present invention has a system of masking an image at the time when $\delta x0$ and $\delta y0$ are calculated according to expressions (7) and (8) from the detected image 10 and the stored image 11. According to this modification, since the errors $\delta x0$ and $\delta y0$ can be calculated only from desired information, there is a characteristic in that positional error detection is highly accurate.

A second modification of the present invention is used for detection of an alignment mark and feeds back positional error information to thereby perform alignment. According to this modification, there is a characteristic in that highly accurate alignment can be performed.

A third modification of the present invention is used for angle detection. Calculation of an angle is performed on the basis of positional error information of two or more points. According to this modification, there is a characteristic in that highly accurate angle detection can be performed.

[Advantages of the Invention]

According to the present invention, influence of a sampling error can be reduced by setting an accuracy of alignment of patterns to

a detection pixel size or less, and detection of a defect of the same size as a pixel size can be facilitated.

4. Brief Description of the Drawings:

Figure 1 is a block diagram of an embodiment of the present invention; Figures 2(a) to (c) are diagrams explaining a principle of a pattern defect detection method according to a conventional general pattern comparison system; Figures 3(a) to (e) are pattern waveform charts of Figures 2(a) to (c); Figures 4(a) to (d) are waveform charts of an example of a sub-pixel matching operation of patterns of Figure 2; Figure 5 is an explanatory diagram of numerical values of Figures 4(a) to (d); Figure 6 is a diagram for explaining an operation of a pixel unit matching unit of Figure 1; Figure 7 is an explanatory diagram of a modification of a first embodiment; and Figure 8 is a block diagram of a device showing a second embodiment of the present invention.

1 ... Wafer, 2 ... XY stage, 3 ... Light source, 4 ... Illumination optical system, 5 ... Object lens, 6 ... One-dimensional image sensor, 7 ... A/D converter, 8 ... Image memory unit, 9 ... Image input unit, 10 ... Detected image, 11 ... Comparative image, 12 ... Image extraction unit, 13 ... Matching unit, 14 ... Image for which pixel unit positional correction has ended, 15 ... Sub-pixel matching unit, 16 ... Alignment unit, 17 ... Difference image, 18 ... Difference image extraction unit, 19 ... Defect judgment unit, 20 ... Image processing unit, 21 ... Overall control unit, 22 ... Sub-pixel calculation unit, 23 ... TV camera.

Figure 1

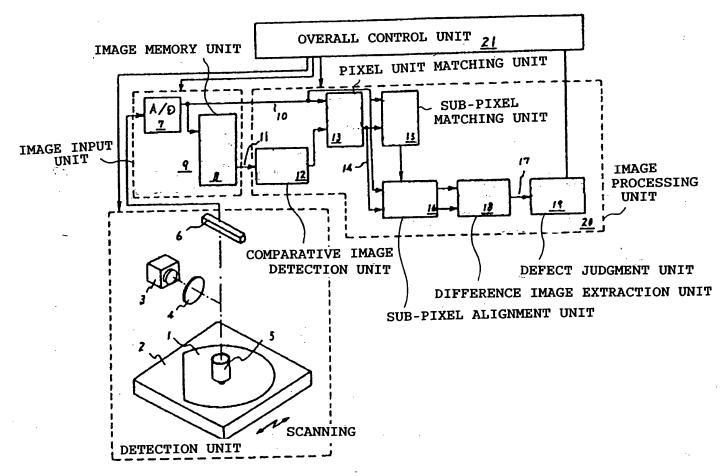
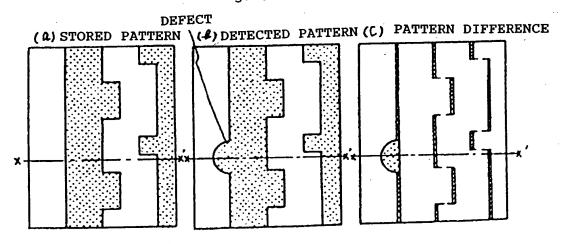


Figure 2



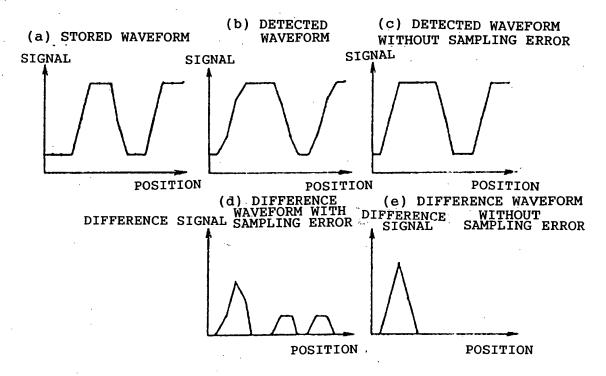


Figure 4

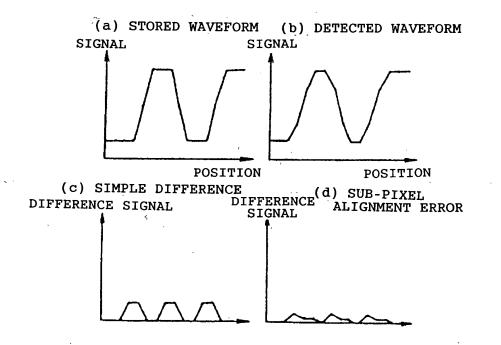
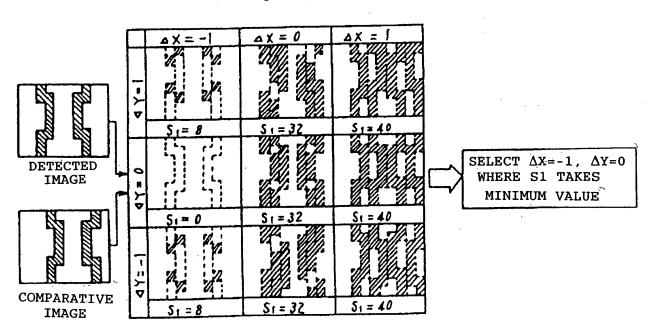


Figure 5

	STORED WAVEFORM										
DETECTED WAVEFORM											
DIFFERENCE WAVEFORM											
POSITION											
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	· /-	1. 1/ 1. 1	7	f ₂	g z	1f2-821					
0	1.	1	0	1	-	-					
	1	1 1	0	1	1	0					
2	1	1 1	0	1	1	0					
3	1	2	1	1.4	1.8	0.4					
4	3	4	1	3.4	3.6	0.2					
5	5	5	0	5	4.8	0.2					
6	5	5	0	5	5	0					
7	5	4	1	4.6	4.2	0.4					
3	3	2	1	2.6	2.4	0.2					
9	1	r	0	1	1.2	0.2					
10	1	1	0	1	1	0					
11	1	2	1	1.4	1.8	0.4					
12	3	4	1	3.4	3.6	0.2					
13	5	5	0	5	4.8	0.2					
14	5	5	0	5	5	0					
15	5	5	0		5	-					
TOTAL			6			2.4					

Figure 6



	X			0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	g(×)		0	0	o	1	2	3	4	4	4
FIRST MODIFICATION IS PERFORMED			dx=0 8x=449	0	0	0.98	1.98	2.98	3.98	4	4	_
15 FERFORMED	g _z (x)		dx=1 6x=0.01	o	0	1.02	2.02	3.02	4	4	1	-
FIRST	62(-)		dy=0 8x=0.49	o	0	0.49	1.49	2.49	3.49	4	4	-
MODIFICATION IS NOT PERFORMED			$dx = 1$ $\delta x = 0.01$	0	0	1.01	2,01	3.01	4	4		

Figure 8

